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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/556,096	11/09/2005	Mi-Hye Oh	2017-044	4764
53706 IPLA P.A. 3580 WILSHIRE BLVD. 17TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90010	7590 10/27/2008		EXAMINER PO, MING CHEUNG	
			ART UNIT 1797	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 10/27/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/556,096

Applicant(s)

OH ET AL.

Examiner

MING CHEUNG PO

Art Unit

4112

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SG/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/9/2005
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Summary

1. This is the initial office action in response to application 10/556096 filed on 11/09/2005.
2. Claims 1 – 20 are pending and have been fully considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 4, 5, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
5. Claims 4 and 5 states that the fuel additive composition of claim 1 is prepared by dispersing in water but water is already present in claim 1. It is unclear whether the water in claim 1 is also the water in claims 4 and 5.

Claims 19 and 20 recites the limitation "fuel" in line 3 of claim 19 and line 2 of claim 20. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-5, 10 - 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GOLDSMITH (U.S. 2,863,835) in view of LETARTRE (USPGPUB 20030215441).

GOLDSMITH teaches in lines 20 – 41 a solution formed by $\frac{1}{4}$ mole or **95.25 parts borax decahydrate, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mole or 20 parts sodium hydroxide dissolved in 175 parts water. 68 parts of 50% H_2O_2 or 34 parts of H_2O_2 , Hydrogen peroxide, is then added** after the resulting solution is cooled to 10 – 11 C.

GOLDSMITH further teaches in lines 44 – 48 of column 3 that a well known stabilizer may be added preferably as soon as the preborate has started to avoid any unnecessary breakdown.

GOLDSMITH does not seem to explicitly state an amine based stabilizer.

However, LETARTRE states in paragraph 28 **stabilizing agents such as diethanolamine.**

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add diethanolamine as a stabilizer before adding hydrogen peroxide to prevent hydrogen peroxide from decomposing when added to the solution of borax and sodium hydroxide dissolved in water.

The motivation to do so can be found in paragraph 28 of LETARTRE that teaches that hydrogen peroxide may be stabilized with diethanolamine.

GOLDSMITH and LETARTRE also does not seem to explicitly teach the amount of borax from 10 to 40 parts by weight of borax.

However, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the amounts of borax used with a reasonable expectation of success.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Regarding claim 11, it is well known that borax and sodium hydroxide dissolves in water at a temperature ranging from 50 to 95 C.

Claims 12 – 17 are directed towards intended uses for the fuel additive. Applicant is reminded that if a composition is physically the same, it must have the same properties. See MPEP 2112.01 II.

8. Claims 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GOLDSMITH (U.S. 2,863,835) in view of LETARTRE (USPGPUB 20030215441 and further in view of LUTZ (U.S. 4,131,562).

The above discussion of GOLDSMITH is incorporated herein by reference.

Regarding claims 6 and 7, modified GOLDSMITH does not seem to explicitly teach a catalyst selected from the group consisting of potassium carbonate, calcium carbonate, and sodium carbonate.

However, LUTZ teaches a particulate peroxygen compound selected from the group consisting of sodium carbonate peroxide and sodium perborate coated with 0.1 to 3.0 weight percent of an ethyl oxide-derivative stabilizing material (**surfactant**) in lines 1 – 6 of column 9.

It is well known that sodium carbonate peroxide may be prepared by reacting **hydrogen peroxide with sodium carbonate** alone or in the presence of a stabilizer. LUTZ teaches the stabilizer that numerous stabilizing agents have been proposed such as diaminetetraacetic acid (**amine based stabilizer**) that is suggested in United States

Patent 3,860,694.

It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to add sodium carbonate that LUTZ teaches to the solution that GOLDSMITH teaches to form sodium percarbonate.

The motivation can be found in lines 9 – 17 of LUTZ where LUTZ teaches sodium peroxide may be used similarly to sodium perborate as a source of active oxygen in detergent formulations.

LUTZ does not seem to explicitly teach the ratio of fuel additive composition to the catalyst.

However, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use any amount of sodium carbonate with a reasonable expectation of success.

Regarding claims 8 and 9, LUTZ teaches the storage stability of peroxygen compounds may be improved by **coating** sodium perborate and sodium carbonate peroxide with certain stabilizing materials such as certain polyethoxy alcohols in lines 13 – 26 of column 2 (**surfactant**).

LUTZ does not seem to explicitly teach the ratio of fuel additive composition to the surfactant.

However, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use any amount of surfactant with a reasonable expectation of success.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

9. Claim 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GOLDSMITH (U.S. 2,863,835) in view of LETARTRE (USPGPUB 20030215441) and further in view of STRICKLAND (2,552,351)

The above discussion of modified GOLDSMITH is incorporated herein by reference.

GOLDSMITH does not seem to explicitly state that the solution may be a fuel composition nor the amounts of the fuel with respect to the fuel additive composition.

However, STRICKLAND teaches the removal of gum from hydrocarbon mixtures in lines 3 – 8 of column such as mixtures that are used in internal combustion engines. STRICKLAND further states that the invention is especially adapted for the production of high quality gasolines (**liquid fuel**). Strickland teaches in lines 45 – 58 of column 4 that sodium perborate may be used in amounts of 0.2% to 0.8% (**0.02 to 0.5**).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the composition that GOLDSMITH teaches to gasoline with a reasonable expectation of success.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MING CHEUNG PO whose telephone number is (571)270-5552. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 - 4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571)272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ming Cheung Po

Patent Examiner

AU:1797

//Cephia D. Toomer//

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1797